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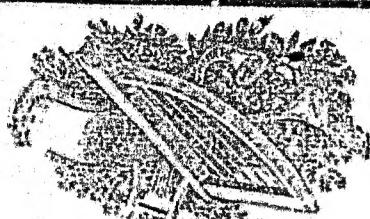
OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
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POETRY.

One of the sweetest things that Crabb ever wrote is the following song of a heart-broken maiden, crazed by the pangs of her lover, and sighing gently to be at rest. The melody of the numbers is faultless, and beautifully harmonizes with the graceful pathos of the subject.

Sketches of late English Poets.

Let me not have this gloomy view
About my room, about my bed;
But morning roses, wet with dew,
To cool my burning brow instead;
As flowers that once in Eden grew,
Let them their fragrant spirits shed,
And every day their sweets renew
Till I, a fading flower am dead.

O let the herbs I loved to rear
Give to my sense perfumed breath!
Let them be placed about my bier,
And grace the gloomy house of death.
I'll have my grave beneath a hill,
Where only Lucy's self shall know,
Where runs the pure pellicid rill
Upon its gravelly bed below:
There violets on the borders blow,
And insect their soft light display,
Till, in the morning sunbeams glow,
The cold phoneix fires decay.

That is the grave to Lucy shown;
The soil a pure and silver sand,
The green cold moss above it grown
Unplucked by all but maiden hand.
In virgin earth, till then unturned,
There let my maiden form he laid;
Nor let my changed clay be spurned,
Nor for new guests that bed be made.

There will the lark, the lamb, in sport
On air, on earth, securely play;
And Lucy to my grave resort,
As innocent, but not so gay.
I will not have the churchyard ground,
With bones all black and ugly grown,
To press my shivering body round,
Or on my wasted limbs be thrown.

With ribs and skulls I will not sleep
In clammy beds of cold blue clay,
Through which the ringed earth-worms creep,
And on the shroud bosom prey.
I will not have the bell proclaim
When those sad marriage-rights begin,
And joys, without regard or shame,
Press the vile moulderings masses in.

Say not, it is beneath my care,—
I cannot these cold truths allow;
These thoughts may not afflict me there,
But O! they vex and tease me now!

Raise not a turf, nor set a stone,
That man a maiden's grave may trace,
But thou, my Lucy, come alone,
And let affection find the place!

"A PRETTY LARCY."

Translated for the N. Y. Times.

The art of appropriating to one's self the effects of others, has for some years past advanced with immense strides. Robbery is now cloaked under forms so polite and manners so delicate, that the utmost prudence and caution are necessary to the merchant, stranger and traveller, and a deep course of study requisite to discover under masked appearances, ever threatening dangers. The following anecdote is illustrative of that degree of perfection to which the science of thieving has attained.

Dr.—, one of our physicians, most celebrated for his knowledge concerning the diseases of the mind, was visited one morning by a lady bordering upon forty years, pretty enough, and still blooming.

The equipage of the Countess of —— came rattling into the Dr.'s court yard.

She was immediately introduced, and entered in tears, sobbing out, "You behold, sir, an unfortunate woman a prey to the deepest anguish. I have a son, he is dear to me, and as much so to my husband—he is our only son!"

Hereupon came an additional flow of tears, tears more plentiful than the Mausoleus. "Yes, sir, and for some time past we have had terrible fears. He has arrived at that age when the passions develop themselves. Although we satisfy him upon every point—money, freedom—already has he shown at different periods, signs of derangement. His monomania is the more distressing as he is ever talking, in the midst of the incoherence of his discourses, about jewels and diamonds which he has disposed of or given away. We imagine that he is madly smitten with some female, but of little character no doubt, and in order to satisfy her

cravings, has contracted sundry heavy engagements. This is at the same time nothing more than mere conjecture; his father and myself cannot light upon the means to divine the motives for this folly."

"Well! Madame, bring your son here."

"Tomorrow, then, sir, at twelve o'clock."

The Doctor bustled away, to conduct the Countess to her carriage. He noticed the coat of arms and the liveries.

The following morning the Countess alighted from her carriage at the shop of a celebrated jeweller, and having for some time haggled at the price of a set of diamonds worth 30,000 francs, she at last decides upon the purchase.

Then taking them up and carelessly drawing a purse from her reticule, she finds in it no

more than 10,000 francs in Bank notes; these she first displays, then returns to her purse again.

"Permit some one to accompany me home, I will show him the way, and my husband will pay, for I have not the entire sum about me at present."

The jeweller made a sign to a young man, who jumped from behind the counter, vastly proud to enter the carriage of a Countess. They arrive at the Doctor's.

The lady enters in a great hurry, and says to the man of physic: "Here is my son, I shall leave you." The lad enters, the Countess resumes her seat, the carriage rolls quietly along, the horses are soon forced into a gallop.

"Well, young gentleman," spoke the Doctor, "you are acquainted with the nature of

this interview....Let us see—what is the matter with you?....What is passing in that young head of yours?....

"What is passing in my head? nothing, Sir; but here is the account made out for the set of diamonds."

"We shall examine into that?....'Tis right," said the Doctor, gently pushing aside the account, "I know."

"If you are acquainted with the signature, Sir, it remains then but to pay me."

"There, there! be quiet; your diamonds...where did you obtain them? what have you done with them?....Speak, don't be afraid....Come..."

"Your business, Sir, is to count me down 30,000 francs."

"Ah! indeed! why?"

"How, how!" exclaimed the young man, his eyes glistening.

"Yes, why should I pay you?"

"Because the Countess herself received the diamonds from our shop."

"Good! we shall see into it; who is this lady, the Countess?"

"Your wife!" and he again thrust forward the villainous account.

"But young man, learn then that I am a physician, and have the happiness to be a widow."

On hearing this the young jeweller became

infuriated, and the Doctor summoning his domestics, had him bound hand and foot. The poor youth then went into a towering passion.

He called out thieves! murder! assassination, &c.

In about a quarter of an hour he again became calm and explained matters as precisely as possible. The son of Esculapius was soon enlightened. From any search made to discover this theft so singular, so ingenious, and finished, no clue has ever transpired. The equipage, Countess, liveries, all have disappeared. Will not this account remain as a memorial among the annals of jewelry and "petty larceny?"

HORRID STORY.

Mrs. Price, the widow of James Price, of Languec Park, England, in 1829 placed her two daughters at a celebrated boarding school. Louisa was 16, Ellen 14 years of age. There were musical parties, of both sexes, once a week at the Academy which were attended by many respectable persons, and among others by two young merchants from the adjoining town, named Harris and Benson.

Perhaps it is needless to remark, that Louis and Ellen, possessing superior endowments of mind and great beauty of person, very soon attracted the earnest attention of the two young merchants. The latter were afterwards received by Mrs. Price as suitors for her daughters. In June, 1831, a large sum of money was left to the young ladies on the condition of their remaining single to the age of twenty-five. Mrs. Price would not give her consent to their marriage till the provision of their uncle's will was complied with. What then was to be done? These mercantile loves pursued

the young, confiding, and thoughtless girls to elope, peril their happiness on the faithfulness of man. The adventure was performed, the marriage was celebrated privately in an obscure church. The officiating priest was only an accomplice in the guilt of a clergyman.

Here let us skip over some length of time.

Louisa, the degraded wife of Benson, is a mother. In June, 1833, Harris goes to Lisbon on business, where he married a Miss Kent, daughter of a celebrated wine merchant.

He returned to England last February with his new wife. Soon after Harris' return, Benson abandoned his wife, the mother of his two children. Soon he sends a letter to the victim of

his fraud, relating the whole affair of the false marriage, and offering to make a settlement on them by way of reparation. Our readers can conceive the wretched fate of these two unhappy females. Ellen died insane two weeks after this. Louisa hearing that her pretended husband was to be married on the 10th of March, first strangled her two infants, dressed herself in men's clothes, armed with pistols, went to the road, and waited for the gig containing the object of her revenge. She fired both pistols. Benson was shot dead.

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In a wonderful Historical Discovery. It has

been generally, indeed almost universally, believed, that Christopher Colon, or Columbus, was a Genoese. This is proved to be an error by very high authority. It appears that he was a discontented Englishman, who first offered his services to his prince; and these being rejected, he offered them to Queen Isabella, of Spain! But, lest any sceptical reader should doubt the correctness of what I have asserted, I annex my authority—*Molloy de Jure Maritimo*; London, 1722: "Nor ought the praises

that you do in your work-shop and factories?

Be assured that there is a shorter and easier

way for all of us—that there is on one thing

that we do, in which improvements may not be

made. Have you not the proud continually be-

fore your eyes? Are not the master work-

men, the owners and the employers of other

men—are they not those who have made the

best use, not of their fingers, but of their think-

ers?

Greatness.—He who would be great should

early train his mind to the most useful and pro-

found of all studies—bearing in mind the short-

ness of life, so that he cannot be master and

perfect in many. He should also have this

great and laudable object in view, that he is la-

boring for his own improvement and happiness,

and latterly, to extend diffuse those principles

of useful knowledge he has acquired to his fel-

low beings. He should also early avail him-

self of those great and noble principles of mor-

ality and virtue, so that his character may be

unstained while in this short stay of life, that af-

ter all have passed away, no one should forgive

his vices on account of his good qualities.

"I say, Nym," said a person to the corporal,

"I have got a mosquito in my ear, and I'm af-

raid he will get into my head!" "No matter,"

said the Corporal, "I will find plenty of room."

ACCIDENT AT KNOCKTON HILL.

The Earl of Ripon's fine seat at Knockton H. has been burned to the ground. All the

furniture, and we are afraid, the books have

been destroyed. The regret which one natural-

ly feels at such a demolition, is been, howev-

er, somewhat moderated by knowing that the

Earl intended to pull down and rebuild the

house. A trait of kindness, and feeling,

and affection on the part of Lord Ripon

and his Countess has been accidentally exhib-

ited to the public by this conflagration:—A

the ground, burnt the Whig pole and insignia, it. Making in all, \$11,400 which he received and induced the Post master to give it to him, on the four o'clock. On the day the last check was paid, Messrs. Stone, Swan & Mason received an intimation from the Bank that they had overdrawn their account; a circumstance which astonished them not a little, as according to their own books there appeared \$13,000 remaining to their credit in the Bank. One of the firm immediately proceeded to the Bank to obtain an explanation on this subject, and was there shown the above mentioned draft for \$11,400, which he at once declared to be forgeries—in such drafts having been drawn by Stone, Swan & Mason. This occurred on Friday. On Saturday noon the young gentleman again called at the Bank, and very deliberately drew another check for \$600 which he presented to the teller for payment. The teller very politely requested the gentleman to walk into an inner office, where he remained, and sent to the Police Office for Jacob Hayes, who took him into custody.

Being thus fairly in the hands of the law, his impudence and audacity at once forsook him, and he fully acknowledged his having committed the forgery and received the money, and informed Hayes how he had disposed of it. He had had \$5000 of it in the Central Bank, in the name of Charles Fanchey, which he says, and there is good reason to believe, is his real name, and another \$5000 he very kindly lent to a merchant in his city, without asking any interest on it. These two sums have been recovered. The prisoner gave a draft on the Chemical Bank for the \$5000 he had lodged there, and the merchant to whom he lent the other \$5000, immediately returned it, on being informed how Fanchey obtained it. Besides this \$10,000, Jacob Hayes recovered from the prisoner, in cash and jewelry, the remainder of what he got from the Bank, with the exception of about \$250, which Fanchey had expected.

On Saturday he underwent a final examination at the Police Office, before Justice Lownes, and again stated that his name was Charles Fanchey; that he was born in Canada, and was brought up in the house of Messrs. McPheron, Henderson & Co.; that he lately came to this city, and was now in the employment of Mr. Castilez, in Exchange place, to reply to a question as to how he became acquainted with the signature of Stone, Swan & Mason, or knew at what bank they kept their account, it appeared that some time ago a young man named Vyse, the son of a merchant in London, came to New York as supercargo with some goods belonging to his father, which goods he placed in the hands of Stone, Swan & Mason to dispose of.

This occasioned Vyse to get possession of their signature to bills of sale, and other papers which he left at Castilez's when leaving this city. Fanchey, by some means, got sight of the papers, and thus learned where Stone, Swan & Mason kept their account, and was also enabled to imitate their signature. He is not yet twenty years of age, and from his appearance and bearing at the police office, one could scarcely imagine him capable of so much villainy. He was duly committed for trial.

[From the Washington Globe.]
PENSION FRAUDS.
Several shocking cases of frauds on the pension office have been discovered within the present year. A Attorney in Kentucky, who has held a respectable station in society, is now in confinement upon such and other charges. A number of persons in Virginia have been detected, among whom are individuals of high standing, and are members of the Legislature. But the most shocking case is in Vermont. The guilty person was Robert Temple, Esq., formerly Pension Agent, President of the Bank of Rutland, and a man of great wealth, and the first character in that part of the country. Arraigned at the prospect of a publication of the pensioners' names, he came to Washington, and attempted to bribe a Clerk in the office to alter the books and make out false lists for the printer, so as to conceal his frauds. The Clerk succeeded in drawing from him a list of about sixty cases in which he intended alterations to be made, or the names omitted. He promised to write under a fictitious name, and left Washington. The list was discovered by the Clerk to his superiors, and an investigation took place in the War and Treasury Departments, in which many circumstances were developed tending to strengthen the disclosure made by the Clerk—Mr. Temple it is been removed by Major Enon, when Secretary of War, and it was apparent that he had been playing the same game while in the service of the Government.

The Clerk who had made the disclosure was now despatched, with a companion, to Vermont, to secure the arrest of Temple, and investigate the case there. After his capture, a letter directed to him from New York, was taken out of the Post Office, enclosing a list of pensioners, and promising a reward to the person who would accomplish the object. It was from Temple under a fictitious name. This was forwarded to the District Attorney of Vermont, under the rank of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

The messengers from Washington arrived in the vicinity of Rutland, where the United States Court was sitting, on Friday. Some delay occurred in consequence of the District Attorney being occupied in a criminal case, and he did not enter the stage until eight o'clock at night, and then found that Temple had escaped.

On the first night, he again called at the Bank and drew a check for \$8000, which was also paid. On the 9th he called again, and drew a check for \$800, which was paid. On the 10th he presented a check for \$9000, and also paid

the ground, burnt the Whig pole and insignia, it. Making in all, \$11,400 which he received and induced the Post master to give it to him, on the four o'clock. On the day the last check was paid, Messrs. Stone, Swan & Mason received an intimation from the Bank that they had overdrawn their account; a circumstance which astonished them not a little, as according to their own books there appeared \$13,000 remaining to their credit in the Bank. One of the firm immediately proceeded to the Bank to obtain an explanation on this subject, and was there shown the above mentioned draft for \$11,400, which he at once declared to be forgeries—in such drafts having been drawn by Stone, Swan & Mason. This occurred on Friday. On Saturday noon the young gentleman again called at the Bank, and very deliberately drew another check for \$600 which he presented to the teller for payment. The teller very politely requested the gentleman to walk into an inner office, where he remained, and sent to the Police Office for Jacob Hayes, who took him into custody.

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It gives us pain to relate this transaction, as the guilty individual made his atonement with his heart's blood, and has left an amiable and estimable family to suffer under the double affliction of a father's death and its still more distressing cause. Public sentiments will not, we trust, after the exposition of his life, visit the sinner upon his unprincipled and innocent children.

Important to Manufacturers.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, in giving an account of the exhibition of the American Institute, observes:

There is also a blue cloth—denominated the Lafayette blue—dyed by F. Tassard of Philadelphia, in the mill of Messrs. Kubin and Barrow, of Dedham, Mass. It is represented to possess properties too important to pass without comment.

The Lafayette blue is intended as a substitute for indigo, and has this advantage.

1st. Never to rub white on the seams, or parts exposed to friction.

2d. Never to be attacked by moths.

3d. To cost one third less than the indigo dye.

4th. To be so simple a process as to be managed by any body.

5th. To be altogether American.

The main article of this dye below prussiate of potash, a compound of potash and animal materials. No country can compete with this for its manufacture; so that if this process of dying, which will probably be very soon in use in Europe, shall extensively prevail, the foreigner will have to come to this country for prussiate, as they go now to India for indigo; and, of course, a very important branch of business is likely to spring up from this invention.

Wood dyed with copper is (ready to be dyed in Lafayette blue) may be dyed in black (a great desideratum) or in fancy colors, with a great saving of dye woods.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

YORK DISTRICT.

Jeremiah Goodwin, 3685
Horace Porter, 3511

W. J. Hayes, 500
J. McDonald, 492

Scattering, 198

No choice.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

Francis O. J. Smith, (elected) 5262
James C. Churchill, 4827

Scattering, 41

LINCOLN DISTRICT.

Edward Kavanaugh, 3778
Jeremiah Bailey, (elected,) 4240

Scattering, 182

KENNEBEC AND SOMERSET DISTRICT.

Amos Nourse, 3301
George Evans, (elected,) 5134

Scattering, 216

OXFORD DISTRICT.

Moses Mason, Jr. (elected,) 4791
Oliver Herrick, 3736

Scattering,

PEBLOSCOT AND SOMERSET DISTRICT.

Gorham Parks, (elected,) 6192
Edward Kent, 4831

Scattering, 145

HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

Leonard Jarvis, (elected,) 3742
Elijah Hurlin, 3417

Scattering, 216*

WALDO DISTRICT.

Joseph Hall, (elected) 4251
Webster Kelly, 2402

Scattering, 215

Democrats in Italics.

PARIS, OCTOBER 28, 1834.

THE ELECTIONS.—We continue to receive the most cheering news from all quarters. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Georgia, so far as heard from, have manifestly sustained the cause and rights of the people, and triumphed over the partie makers and Bank hirelings. The federal papers have been killing off Jacksonism during the summer as usual, now find it reviving with fresh courage and strength. We have been told during the summer, that Jackson could hardly be found unless he were an officer holder. Their correspondents who had travelled through many States, reported that the species was extinct. And this was served up to their readers for truth. We will do them the justice to say that they bear these defences and refutations of their boasting with more equanimity than could be expected from any who were less accustomed to them. They can always find some excuse for being vanquished, or at the worst they will tell their readers that they never expected victory. We expect to be dealt with by their agents when they hear from the elections in Boston—We anticipate that they will gain a most glorious victory there. That is the strong hold of their principles now as it was in the last war.

ELECTION NEWS.

The elections for Members of Congress occurred in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohio on Tuesday of last week. We have returns from the two former of these States.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION!

Democracy Triumphant?

In the first District Joel B. Sutherland is elected over Gowen and his Bank mercenaries by the splendid majority of 1436!

In the third District, represented by Wethersfield, the Bank's man, in the present Congress, Michael W. Ash is elected by the triumphant and astonishing majority of 1159!

In the city proper, the Bank, though aided by bribery and corruption and by the whole host of the city office-holders, has succeeded by a diminished majority! But the Democratic majority in the country is a clear one of 800, showing a net gain of more than seven hundred votes since the last contest!

In the eighth and eleventh Districts we have ousted Bank men, and put in the Democratic candidates.

In Delaware County, a strong hold of the Bank, the opposition majority is reduced to 250. In Berks County, Muhlenburg is elected over 4000 majority! In the seventh District, Wagener is elected by 2600 majority! The Democratic gains are every where great and surpassing all expectation? Even the Bank organs are forced to admit it.

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ALL HAIL NEW JERSEY.—Latest accounts from New Jersey bring the gratifying intelligence that the entire Democratic Ticket for Members of Congress has been elected by a majority a considerable increased from that by which the Jackson electoral ticket was chosen in 1831. A Democratic majority is also chosen in the State Legislature, which will ensure the election of a U. S. Senator friendly to the National Administration, in place of Mr. Frelinghuysen whose term expires in March next.

It must be remembered that in New Jersey the Bank party were confident of obtaining a victory—Verily!

THE WORK GOES ON!

GEORGIA HAS COME!

The glorious news from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, has not been at all diminished by the intelligence from Georgia. Things there look well. We have the strongest ground for believing that the entire Union ticket for Congress has succeeded by a handsome majority.

Good news from Georgia.—Our first news from Georgia is most cheering. The highest union vote, for Congress, in the city of Augusta, is 545—States Rights highest, 445.

Here Mr. Adams got the greatest

strength concentrated, and was enabled last winter to get up a patriotic memorial for the Seminoles. Here Mr. Wilde, the most prominent man of the Bank Tory ticket, has his

residence—and yet the coalition of Banks, Nationals, and Nullifiers, are defeated by a larger majority than our zealous friends anticipated.

MR. PERRY. Mr. Prentiss is a sneaking *way, smokes*, what he dare not say in plain words, that Wm. Perry, the young democrat who was basely **MURDERED** by the Bank ruffians in Philadelphia, "had been a Jackson man, but at the counting off, he took the anti-Jackson side." Mr. Prentiss knows every word of this to be **FALSE**—unqualifiedly **FALSE**—for he must have seen the certificate of numerous individuals, his neighbors, including that of Perry's own brother, that he was a member of the Jackson ward committee, and voted the democratic ticket the very day he was murdered—while there is not one particle of evidence to the contrary; and yet Mr. John Prentiss, who believed that "JACKSONISM IS BUT A REVIVAL OF JEFFERSONISM," says the people must put down Jacksonism at the polls, or Jacksonism will put down **LIBERTY** and the **CONSTITUTION**! The people would truly have fine times were such old Tories as Mr. John Prentiss, who opposed every thing democratic, to rule the country with their *British Bank*. To "put down Jacksonism," according to Mr. Prentiss, creed is to "put down Jeffersonism," and then we should have a government fit for a gentleman to live under; when the statutes would not be defiled with the "HUGE PAWS" of democratic "farmers and mechanics."—N. H. Patriot.

More bribery! Mr. J. B. Shurleff, editor of the Tioga Gazette, at Williamsburg, N. Y., has made affidavit before H. E. Spencer, U. S. Peace, that a supporter of the Bank came to him and proposed to give him **one hundred dollars**, and have his notes endorsed for **three or four hundred more** at the Bank, on condition that he would come out and use his influence for the Bank candidate for congress. Mr. Shurleff replied that his principles were not to be bought with cash. This is the way the Bank aristocracy carries on the war against the liberties of the people; but the Bank-pandors will find the people incorruptible—and like the democratic editor at Williamsburg, they cannot be "bought with ease."

From the Working Man's Gazette.
BIDDLE, LET THE BANK ALONE.

As—Barney leave the girls alone.

*The workies lead me such a life,
The workies lead me such a life,
I'm ripe for treason and for strife,
Unless they let me be.*

*For, if I buy a Press or so,
Or Webb or Noah to make it go,
And Clay to preach distress and woe,
And pay as we agree,*

*It's Biddle, let the Bank alone,
Mr. Biddle, let the Bank alone,
Why can't you let the Bank alone,
That curs to Liberty?*

Now there is something very extraordinary in all this. What's the difference in a free country, whether I buy a *Press*, a *Bank*, or a *Grist Mill*? It's a *pressing* and *grinding* business at any rate; and if men and voters are sold "like cattle in the market," I have a right to purchase either—"is a fair business transaction." But these *Democrats* must be bawling out.

*Mr. Biddle, let the Bank alone,
Mr. Biddle, let the Bank alone,
Why can't you let the Bank alone?*

Before you're up a tree?

*Bring your books and vouchers true,
Show your debts and credits too,
How many bribed—and tell us who,*

And let the people see!

*Biddle, you are a wicked boy,
To Webster kill and Clay destroy,
Old Nick will catch a slippery boy...*

As—Paddy caught the flea.

Can any thing be more uncivil than to speak so disrespectfully of dignitaries and gentlemen of unbounded wealth and influence? Farmers, mechanics and Working men have the impudence to call my "promises to pay," mere *rings*, and have no more sense than to prefer *Gold & Silver* to my pretty pictures. Shame! to let those noisy fellows loose upon the *Aristocracy* of the country—as if they had a right to say—

*Mr. Biddle let the Bank alone,
Mr. Biddle, let the Bank alone,
Why can't you let the Bank alone,*

And leave the people free?

*And so they vex me day and night,
Till I'd turn the screws so tight,
And make them feel my power and might,*

But for old Hickory—

*He keeps me back, and thwart my plan,
And blows me up—and so does Van,
And so does every honest man*

From Maine to Tennessee.

But that's not the worst of it, even those who fly from oppression in the old world, will now and then give me a *dark under the fifth rib* with—

*Mr. Biddle, leave yon Bank alone,
We've seen Old England curs'd with one,
Oppressed with wrongs, give *Erin's* sons*

One taste of Liberty!

"Executive usurpations," "violations of the constitution," is the constant cry of the tory editors. Will they be good enough for once, to say distinctly, in what these "violations of the constitution," and these "executive usurpations" consists? We should like to know.

MAINE AND CANADA.—A correspondent of the Quebec Gazette suggests that Quebec and the extensive neighboring country commercially connected with it, would be benefited by opening a communication by rail road with Portland in Maine.—The distance is about two hundred miles; Quebec is four hundred from the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The harbor of Portland is open in the winter; that of Quebec frozen up. A rail road through Maine to Portland would place within one day's reach of Quebec a seaport never closed by ice. The writer recommends generally a free intercourse with the enterprising inhabitants of Maine, whose territory reaches within twenty or thirty miles of the St. Lawrence. They have long supplied New-Brunswick with lumber, and even Nova Scotia with cattle, penetrating through hundreds of miles of wilderness. Maine is not only one of the most thriving of the Northern States, but of the United States, and contains a greater extent of arable land than all the other of the New-England States together. Its population, growing rapidly, has already reached nearly half a million.

Boston Com. Gazette.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier makes the following statement, (from authentic source,) of the annual exports from the town of Hallowell, in this State:—Wool and sheep skins, \$100,000; granite, \$100,000; herds grass and clover seed, \$40,000; potash, \$20,000; oats, \$10,000; butter, \$10,000; hay, \$6,000; furs, \$5,000; potatoes and beans, \$4,000; cider and apples, \$2,000; beef and barrel, \$2,000; lumber, \$3,000. Total \$32,000.

GEORGIA ELECTION
The news from Georgia is most cheering. From the Globe of the 15th inst.

Georgia Election.

The Georgia Constitutionalists of Wednesday the 8th inst. gives the full returns of Richmond county. The nine Union men vary from 580 to 624, the highest and lowest of the nine. The nine Nullifiers vary from 470 to 559, the highest and lowest of that class. The Savannah Georgian is the only paper of Tuesday says—

"Our opponents are so gallantly routed, that they will never be able to retrieve their defeat. The votes taken, 1017—a large number for Chatham county."

Thus, it seems, the friends of the Union and the administration have carried the two principal cities, Savannah and Augusta, triumphantly.

There is always most difficulty with the Democracy in the cities. We expect still better tidings—if that can be—from the interior.

An editorial notice in the Constitutionalists states that the friends of the administration have carried their ticket throughout the States by "a large majority."

HUMOR. The Portland Gazette reports "Glorious whig victory in New Jersey"—"New Jersey is safe," &c. What object has that paper so to deceive its readers? Is the habit of lying grown so strong upon it, that it cannot tell the truth?

BANK LOSS AND GAIN.
The Bank gains supporters by "buying up like cattle in the market," such men as Watson Webb, and Duff Green; by "feeling such men as Webster and Binney" by leaving itself with political gamblers like Clay and Calhoun and dinnerring disordered office holders, the Bells, the Holmes', the Spragues.

The Bank loses by its open defiance of equity and honesty, such worthy and patriotic men as Crawford, Rush, Shaler, Allen, and Willey.

As—Paddy caught the flea.

Daring attempt at bribery! We last week mentioned the *forgery* of Henry Horn's name by the Bank creatures in Philadelphia, with a view to carry the impression that he abandoned the administration. The Pennsylvanian of last week furnishes facts to prove that bribery is also resorted to by the Bank party in the city of Philadelphia. Thomas James, one of the Inspectors elected, has made out that a Bank man by the name of George Daniels offered him five hundred dollars to vote for Judges friendly to Watmough, the Bank candidate for Congress; and Benj. West, another Inspector, has made out that the same George Daniels offered him one thousand dollars to vote for Judges friendly to Watmough. "If we're sure our Judges" said Daniels to West, "Watmough can easily be elected."

What a state of things the corrupting influence of the Bank is bringing upon the country. *Forgery, bribery and even assassination* seem to be thought little of by a party once claiming "all the religion" and "all the decency." But unless virtue is extinct in the country, the party which resorts to such means, and which employs such weapons to sustain a *British Institution* in the United States, will speedily withdraw under the brows of an intelligent people. If a party can sustain itself in this country which resorts to bribery! forgery! and murder! to carry its points, then farewell to liberty.

POST OFFICE PATRONAGE.—It is a fact that of every four dollars of Post Office money expended in this State three of it is paid to men opposed to the administration. The clear profits on the mail contracts of the Messrs. Hutchins and J. P. Stickney, Esq., of this town, all *federalists*, and opposed to

this, as they ever have been to every other republican administration, amounts to more in one year, than the whole price of our business of furnishing "blanks, wrapping paper and twine" would for ten years. The whole amount received for furnishing all the blanks, twine, wrapping paper and printing for all the Post Office in three States, for the quarter ending Oct. 1, 1834, is less than seven hundred dollars; and yet an external sum is kept up about "blanks, wrapping paper and twine." The contractors on almost all the large routes in this State are *federalists*; and nearly the whole amount they receive for carrying the mail is profit; for the passengers pay nearly or quite the whole expense of running the stages. The grasping avarice of the federal tories will not suffer them to rest easy with three fourths of the Post office patronage in this State: nothing short of the whole will satisfy them. *N. H. Patriot.*

A hard Court to open. A cleric of one of the county Courts, though he had been some time in office, was so stupid, that he never could learn his lesson properly; and so he opened the Court without committing some blunder. "Crier," said the clerk, one day, open the Court, and see that you do it correctly."

"I'll do it as well as the case will admit of," replied the cleric, sullenly, and preparing his mouth for the triple, "O ye!"—But the truth is, this is the d—dest hard Court to open I ever saw."

Toasts. The following toasts was given by the Typographical Society at Nashville, Tennessee, at their Fourth of July celebration. The words in italic are technical:—

Sent by a Printer's wife—*Printers*—May they make good and obedient husbands, and never need correction from their wives—six cheers.

By the husband of a "Painter's wife"—*Painter's wives*—May they never cause their husbands to use a *stick* out of office—nine cheers.

What tune is most likely to captivate a young lady? A *for-tune*, to be sure. What is ladies most interesting age? Her marriage.

Long-necked Pears.—Not many years ago a gentleman lately from Scotland called on Mr. H. at his seat near Willington, Delaware, for whom he had some letters. While walking in the garden, abounding in excellent fruit, the latter observed that, when he had seen notable better in Scotland. Determined, however, to surprise him he privately ordered his servant to tie some e-gourds on a pear tree while they were at dinner. When the cloth was removed—"Now, sir," said Mr. H. "I think I can show you what you ever saw in Scotland;" and taking him to the tree, asked the astonished Scot what he thought of that. "In truth, sir, they are varn piers indeed, but I think I have seen full a large in the Duke of Argyle's garden, though I must o'en confess they had not quite sic lang necks."

William Emerson, Esq. of Bangor, Edward Kavanagh, Esq. of New Castle, and James Irish, Esq. of Gorham, have been appointed by the Governor and Council, Commissioners on Internal Improvement.

Another Anecdote. One of our landlords, who was a *panic maker*, wishing to make a convert of his tenant, informed him that we should all be ruined by the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States—that goods had fallen in price—and that lands in the country or houses in town would not rent for half their value, showing the tenant one of the coalition papers to confirm the whole. "Then," said the tenant, "I take for granted you mean to reduce my rent, in the same proportion." The landlord was awakened, and crying: "No! No!" left the house precipitately.

NOTICE. We would invite the particular attention of Selectmen and Town Clerks to the following article of the Constitution:

"Fair copies of the list of votes (for Governor and Senators,) shall be attested by two Selectmen and Town Clerks of Towns, and the Assessors & Clerks of Plantations, and sealed up in open town and plantation meetings; and the town and plantation clerks respectively shall cause the same to be delivered into the Secretary's office, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of January."

Rev. Mr. Hinckley will preach at the Court House in this Village, next Sunday (Nov. 2)

MARRIED. In Boston, Mr. George S. Hay to Miss Eunice C. Babcock, both of Portland.

In North Yarmouth, Mr. Barnabas Sherman to Miss L. Virginia C. York.

In Woburn, Mr. Samuel Gurdis to Miss Mary Wood.

In Gardner, Mr. John Palmer to Miss Martha Ann Hinckley, both of Hilliard.

At Fort P. C. H. Mr. Leonard Swallow to Miss Drusilla Keene.

DIED.

OXFORD, 22. In Portland, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Royal P. Lock, aged 28 years. Mrs. Mary Lorraine, aged 75 Mrs. — wife of Mr. Charles Forbes, aged 21 years.

In Westbrook, Miss Mary G. Hale 87.

DECEASED. In Portland, Mrs. — wife of Mr. Charles Forbes, aged 21 years.

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STATE OF MAINE.
In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

AN ACT to provide for the employment and maintenance of the poor.

Section 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That there shall be chosen in each County within this State, on the second Monday of September eighteen hundred and thirty-five, by the written votes of such persons as are by the Constitution qualified to vote for Representatives in the several towns and plantations, three persons, being free-holders and resident in the County, and no two resident in the same town, Agents for the purposes hereafter described; the votes to be counted and sorted, in the town or plantation meeting by the Selectmen or Assessors thereof, and town or plantation Clerk, the names of the persons voted for, and the number each person had shall be recorded in the Town or Plantation Book, and an attested copy of such record, shall be transmitted under seal to the next Court of County Commissioners, to be held within and for the same County on the first day of the Court sitting, there to be opened and compared with the like returns from the several towns and plantations in such County: and the three persons having the greatest number of votes shall be declared duly elected, and immediate notice of their election shall be given to them, by the Clerk of said Court, and the one having the greatest number of votes shall be Chairman of the Board.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Chairman to notify by written notice, a meeting of the board within a month after receiving notice of his election; and it shall be the duty of said Agents or a majority of them, on or before the first day [of] December next succeeding their election, to determine upon, and purchase a farm of not less than fifty acres, and buildings or on which buildings shall be erected, for the reception and accommodation of the poor of the County.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Agents as soon as may be after the selection of the farm aforesaid, shall make an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing the land, and building or erecting the necessary buildings, and furnishing the same, and shall forward the same to the Clerk of the Court of County Commissioners; whereupon the County Commissioners of the County shall and are hereby authorized to add the same to the County Tax, to be paid by the County Treasurer to the Directors aforesaid, on order drawn in their favor by the County Commissioners, as the same may be found necessary.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Agents, to cause to be erected on Contract, such buildings as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the Poor of the County, to be completed, on or before, the first day of November eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the costs of said buildings not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars, and that the sum of One Hundred Dollars be allowed to each of said Agents in full for their services as aforesaid.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That on the second Monday of September eighteen hundred and thirty-six, there shall be elected in each County in the State, three persons for Directors of the Poor, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as is provided in the first section of this Act for the election of Agents; and the one having the highest number of votes shall be elected for three years, and be the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and the one having the next highest number of votes shall be elected for two years, and the one having the next highest number of votes shall be elected for one year, and on the second Monday of September eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and after that, annually, there shall be chosen one Director of the Poor to serve for three years to fill the vacancy on the Board, and if the number of votes for two or more of the Directors, should be equal, then they shall determine by lot which of them shall hold the office for three, and which for two years, so that after the first election, one third of the board shall be chosen annually, and the oldest member shall be Chairman.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That every Director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as is directed in the fourteenth section of this act, shall within ten days after he is notified of such election or appointment, and before he enters on the duties of said Office, take an oath or affirmation, which any Justice of the Peace of the County is hereby authorized to administer, that he will discharge the duties of the office of Director of the Poor for the County, truly, faithfully, and impartially, to the best of his knowledge and ability, and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation, within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten Dollars, for the use of the poor of the County, which sum shall be recovered by the Directors for time being, as debts are or shall be by law recoverable. And the Directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer an oath or affirmation, in any case when necessary in relation to the duties of their office.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That said Directors shall hereafter, in name and in

fact, be one body corporate in law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, relative to the Poor of the County; and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by the name, style and title of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment for the County of — and by that name shall and may receive, take and hold any lands, tenements and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of ten thousand Dollars, and any goods and chattels whatsoever, of the gift alienation, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever, to purchase, take and hold, any lands or tenements within the County in fee simple or otherwise, and erect suitable buildings for the reception use and accommodation of the poor of that County, to provide all things necessary for the reception, lodging, maintenance and employment of said poor, to appoint a Treasurer annually, who shall give bond with sufficient surety for the faithful discharge of his office; and at the expiration thereof, that he will well and truly pay and deliver over to his successor in Office, all moneys, bonds, notes, book accounts, and other papers, to the said Corporation belonging, which shall be then remaining in his hands, custody and possession and said Directors shall have power to employ, and at pleasure remove, a steward or stewards, matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said poor respectively: to bind out as apprentices, so that such apprenticeship may expire if males, at or before the age of twenty one years, if females at or before the age of eighteen years, such poor children as shall come under their care or as may now be bound apprentices by the Overseers of the Poor of Towns, and to exercise, and enjoy, all such other powers now vested in the Overseers of the Poor of Towns as are not herein granted or supplied and the said Directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal, in all business relating to said Corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That the said Directors as soon as may be after their election, and organization as aforesaid, shall make an estimate of the probable expense of furnishing the building, stocking the farm, and the maintaining the poor within the County for the year ensuing, and shall forward the same to the Clerk of the Court of County Commissioners: whereupon the County Commissioners of the County shall and are hereby authorized to add the same to the County Tax, to be paid by the County Treasurer to the Directors aforesaid, on order drawn in their favor by the County Commissioners, as the same may be found necessary.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Directors, once in every year to render an account of all monies by them received, and expended, to the County Commissioners, and shall at least once in every year, lay before the Court of County Commissioners, a list of the number, ages and sex, of the persons maintained, and employed in the said House of Employment, or supported or assisted by them elsewhere; and of the Children by them bound out to apprenticeship, as aforesaid, with the names of their masters or mistresses, and their trade, occupation or calling, and shall at all times when thereunto required, submit to the inspection and free examination of such visitors as shall from time to time be appointed by the Court of County Commissioners, all their books and accounts together with the rents, interests, and moneys payable and receivable by the said Corporation, and also an account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises and bequests, as shall have been made by or to them.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the said buildings shall be erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notices shall be sent to the Overseers of the Poor of the several towns and plantations of the County, signed by any two of said Directors, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective towns or plantations, to said house of Employment; which order the overseers are enjoined, and required to comply with, or otherwise to forfeit the costs of all future maintenance, except in cases when by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the said overseers, shall represent the same to a Justice of the Peace who being satisfied with the truth thereof, shall certify the same to said Directors and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said Overseers, directing them to maintain such poor until such time as he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then convey the said Pauper and deliver him or her, to the Steward or Keeper of the said house of Employment, together with the said order, and the charge and expense of such temporary relief, and of such removal, shall be paid by said Overseers, at a reasonable charge;—and the said Directors are hereby authorized, when they shall deem it proper and convenient, so to do, to permit any poor person to be maintained elsewhere:—Provided, the expense of their maintenance does not in any case exceed that for which they could be maintained at the poor house of the County.

Section 11. And be it further enacted, That the said Directors, or any two of them, who shall be a quorum, in all cases to do business, shall have full power, to make, and ordain, all such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient, and necessary, for the direction, government and support of the Poor, and house of Employment aforesaid, and of the revenues thereunto belonging, of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance; Provided the same be not repugnant

to this law, or any of the other laws of this State or of the United States, and provided also; That the same shall not have any force or effect, as they shall have been submitted to the Court of Common Pleas of the County, and shall have received the approbation of the same.

Section 12. And be it further enacted, That a quorum of said Directors, shall and are hereby enjoined and required, to meet at said house of Employment, at least once in every three months, and visit the apartments, and see that the poor are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress or cause to be redressed all grievances, that may happen by the neglect, or misconduct, of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

Section 13. And be it further enacted, That the said Directors shall each of them receive for their services annually, the sum of fifty dollars, to defray the expenses of their necessary attendance on the duties of their office.

Section 14. And be it further enacted, That in case of any vacancy, by death, resignation or otherwise, of any of the said Directors, the remaining Directors, shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of a citizen of their County, under the same penalty as is provided by the sixth section of this Act, to serve until the next general election, when another Director shall be elected, to serve as if no such vacancy had happened.

Section 15. Be it further enacted, That the city of Portland is hereby exempted from the Provisions of this Act excepting so far as it repeals the laws relating to the settlement of the Poor. Provided nevertheless, that the City of Portland may by a vote of the citizens thereof, adopt the same as a part of the County of Cumberland.

Section 16. Be it further enacted, That so much of the laws of this State, which relate to the Poor, as are by this Act altered, or supplied, and all the laws relating to the settlement of the Poor, be and the same are hereby repealed, from and after the first day of November eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and that from and after that date, the Poor of the County shall be provided for, wherever they may be at the time being, according to the provisions of this Act, and according to the Municipal regulations of the city of Portland.

House of Representatives, March 4, 1834.

This Bill, having had three several readings, was referred to the next Legislature and ordered to be printed in all the papers that publish the Laws of the State. Sent up for concurrence.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 5, 1834. Read and referred in concurrence.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, President.

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the Corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots. The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

A Recent Case.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceedingly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, for the encouragement of those who owing to recent disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure, that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and, what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

SETH STOWELL,
Keeper of Toll House, S. Boston Bridge
Boston, June 17th.

Price 50 cents.

SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studious, the weakly, and others who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application in

DUMFRIES,

EYE WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye usually gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated diseases of soreness and inflammation.

Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH-ACHE!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stage, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice.

THE CANTERBURY
TOOTH-ACHE PILLS

afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth. They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition. Price 60 cents a box.

* * None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Congress Hall, Boston; and also, by his special appointment to SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated Medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again.

vi [No. 4.] eswiy

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and nonresident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the town of Woodstock in the county of Oxford, that the same are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the year 1833.

East part of Woodstock

Owners No. Acres Value Tax.

Names No. Lots. Old mills.

Unknown 4 64 .50 ,55 5

do, undivided 15 50 10 ,11 ,11

do 21 100 50 ,55 5

do 24 100 30 ,33 5

do 25 100 17 ,18 5

do 27 100 45 ,50

do 39 100 20 ,22 5

do, half 51 50 25 ,28

do 78 100 30 ,33 5

do 77 100 50 ,55 5

Undivided 4th part 79 25 13 ,14

do, half 92 50 35 ,39

do 96 100 50 ,55 5

do 98 100 75 ,83

do 102 100 8 ,09

do 105 100 20 ,33 5

do 106 100 15 ,17

do, undivided half 109 50 12 ,13

do 110 100 25 ,28

do 113 100 45 ,50

do 116 100 30 ,33 5

West part of Woodstock.

Owners names unknown. \$ cts

do 106 100 48 2,37

do, undivided half 109 50 15 ,42

do 92 100 75 2,13

do 77 100 48 2,37

do 96 100 67 1,89

do 4 54 50 1,41

do, undivided half 15 50 25 ,71

do 113 100 60 4,69

do, undivided half 51 50 42 1,18 5

do 27 100 67 1,89

do 29 100 47 ,48

do 21 100 60 2,56

Delinquent highway tax in the East part of Woodstock for the year 1832.

Owners names unknown. \$ cts

do 106 100 48 2,37

do, undivided half 109 50 15 ,42

do 92 100 75 2,13

do 77 100 48 2,37

do 96 100 67 1,89

do 4 54 50 1,41

do, undivided half 15 50 25 ,71

do 113 100 60 4,69

do, undivided half 51 50 42 1,18 5

do 27 100 67 1,89

do 29 100 47 ,48

do 21 100 60 2,56

Unless said taxes, with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of January next, so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at Public Vendue on said 24th day of January, at nine o'clock A. M. at the Store of Francis Bennett, Jr. in said Woodstock.

JOHN BICKNALL, Collector of Woodstock.